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AND

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

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AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN

OF THE

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AND

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VITALITY OF RUBBER SEEDS.

BY F. G. SPRING, SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PLANTATIONS, F.M.S.

Seeds of Hevea braziliensis do not retain their vitality for a long period and the consequent difficulty of forwarding them successfully to distant countries is well known. This year several hundred thousand Para seeds from tapped trees were packed in Venesta chests with charcoal and forwarded to Trinidad. The results obtained were far from satisfactory although the seeds were most carefully selected and packed.

There is no doubt that seeds picked immediately on falling, and carefully packed, give the best results. If they are allowed to be on the ground, or if badly packed, a smaller percentage of germination will be obtained. It must be borne in mind however, that no matter how the packing has been done, the vitality of Para seeds cannot be retained for any length of time if they are not gathered immediately. The seeds must not be packed too many in a box, otherwise fermentation starts and the whole mass heats and loses its vitality; the packing material must be just sufficiently moist to prevent the seeds from drying out and not moist enough to encourage the growth of moulds and bacteria. For the same reason the packing must be fairly tight and yet not quite air-tight. Small boxes seem better than larger cases.

Experiments have been carried out as mentioned in a previous article* at the suggestion of the Director of Agriculture to compare the germinating power of seeds from tapped and untapped trees (Expt. I.) and to see if by coating the surfaces of the seeds with various substances (Expt. II.) the germinating power could be retained for a longer period. The tapped and untapped trees selected for the experiments are 12 years old; the first mentioned have been tapped for the past 2 years, the seeds were collected fresh each morning and treated as mentioned in the following list.

Experiment I.

The Vitality of Seeds from Tapped and Untapped Trees.

All seeds were packed with burnt padi husk in biscuit tins, each containing 200 seeds. The tins were wrapped in brown paper and sealed.

Boxes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were kept 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10 weeks respectively then opened, and the seeds planted in well prepared nursery beds. It will be seen from the tables that seeds from untapped trees gave on an average 50 per cent. higher germination than those from tapped trees reckoned on the absolute percentage. In each test the former showed from two to three times as many germinations as the latter.

A record of similar experiments is published in the Circulars and Agricultural Journal of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Ceylon, Volume IV., No. 11, May 1908. This circular states that "seeds from tapped trees kept for five weeks did not germinate but those kept for four weeks showed 28 per cent. germination while seeds from untapped trees kept for four weeks did not germinate and those kept for three weeks showed only 3 per cent. germination. Both in percentage, germination, and time of germination the seeds from tapped trees are better throughout." No information is given regarding the manner in which the seeds were kept previous to planting.

It will be seen that the Ceylon figures are at variance with those obtained here, but it is difficult to say why this should be.

The Ceylon Circular also states that seeds from tapped trees are smaller, weigh less per 1000 seeds than those from untapped trees. This agrees with the figures obtained here, namely, seeds from untapped trees were found to be on an average 10.7 per cent. heavier than those from tapped trees of similar ages. The figures in Experiment I. are of interest not only as regards the suitability of exporting seeds from untapped trees but they also tend to show the effect tapping has on the vitality of the seed. Tapping lessens the weight and size of the seeds, and according to the present experiments reduces the germinating power.

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* Agricultural Bulletin of the Straits and Federated Malay States Vol. X. No. 11, p. 345, November 1911.

It is evident that seeds which are to be exported are best selected from untapped trees.

Experiments are to be conducted to compare the growth of plants resulting from seeds of tapped and untapped trees.

Table 1.

Percentage of Seed Germination obtained from Tapped and Untapped Trees.

No of box.	No. of seeds in box.	Length of time the seeds were in boxes.	No. of plants obtained.		Percentage of seed Germination.	
			Tapped.	Untapped.	Tapped.	Untapped.
1	200	3 weeks	67	156	33	78
2	200	5 ,,	46	133	23	66
3	200	7 ,,	48	100	24	50
4	200	8 ,,	40	167	20	83
5	200	9 ,,	40	164	20	82
6	200	10 ,,	49	165	24	82

Experiment II.

The Preserving of Rubber Seeds from Tapped Trees.

The seeds in these experiments were collected and packed in a similar way to those in the first experiment but they were coated respectively with bees wax, hard paraffin, and vaseline. The bees wax and hard paraffin were melted and the seeds dipped into their respective liquids, allowed to solidify and then packed. Previous to planting the seeds, the hard paraffin, bees wax, and vaseline were removed.

The percentage of germination of untreated seeds from tapped trees can be seen by referring to experiment I. On comparing this with the seeds coated with bees wax it will be seen that the latter showed an increased germination to the extent of approximately 30 per cent. The seeds coated with hard paraffin gave better results than untreated seeds from tapped trees but not as good as those coated with bees wax.

The seeds treated with vaseline did not germinate. The coating of rubber seeds with any substance is undoubtedly an expensive treatment but if seeds have to be sent to countries which take from 1½ to 2½ months to reach and seeds from untapped trees cannot be obtained, then, I think that the extra percentage of germination resulting from seeds being coated with bees wax would more than repay the extra expense entailed by this system of treatment.

Table II.

Percentage of Germination of Seeds from Tapped Trees coated with Bees Wax and Paraffin.

No of box.	No. of seeds in box.	Length of time the seeds were in boxes.	No. of plants obtained.		Percentage of seed germination.		
			Bees Wax.	Paraffin.	Bees Wax.	Paraffin.	Untreated.*
1	180	3 weeks	107	62	59	34	33
2	180	5 „	108	71	60	40	23
3	180	7 „	94	74	52	41	24
4	180	8 „	82	66	45	37	20
5	180	9 „	100	61	55	34	20
6	180	10 „	86	58	47	32	24

* Untreated seeds from tapped trees (see Expt. I.)

In no case was there apparent a large falling off in germinating power from the third to the tenth week.

It is hoped to repeat both experiments in 1912.

GOGO VINE.

(*Entada scandens*, Benth).

In the "Board of Trade Journal," September 14th last, reference is made to samples of "soap bark," the prepared bark of the Gogo Vine recently received from H. M. Consul at Manila, with the information that the material is suitable for the manufacture of soap and hair-washes.

From small specimens of the stem and prepared bark obtained from the Board of Trade, it has been possible to determine the material as the produce of *Entada scandens.* This is an immense climber cosmopolitan in the tropics, and may be readily recognised by its spirally twisted stems and huge pods which are from two to four feet long, containing hard polished flat circular seeds of a chestnut colour. So long ago as May, 1855, the late Mr. T. C. Archer presented to the Museum a similarly prepared sample of the bark under the same vernacular name, with a note to the effect that it contains saponaceous properties, forms a lather with water, and is much used by Manila ladies for cleaning the hair. The following particulars as to the mode of preparing the bark and its local applications are gathered from "The Medicinal Plants of the Philippines," by T. H. Pardo de Tavera, p.106:—"The use made of the mashed bark of this tree is well known throughout the Philippines. Cut in strips and beaten thoroughly between stones it is sold under the name of 'Gogo,' it is macerated in water to which it imparts a reddish colour, and forms a substitute for soap. The Filipinos use this preparation for bathing especially the hair, for which purpose there is no more useful or simple preparation. It cures pityriasis, and renders the hair very soft, without drying it too much as is usually the case with soap. The natives use it in treating the itch, washing the affected parts with the maceration and at the same time briskly rubbing them with the bark; in this way they remove the crusts that shield the acari. The treatment is successful in direct proportion to the energy of rubbing. . . The maceration of gogo is emetic and purgative; it is used in the treatment of asthma; it is exceedingly irritating, the slightest quantity that enters the eye causing severe smarting and a slight conjunctivitis for one or two days."

The seeds, which contain saponin, are stated to be used by the Nepalese in the preparation of a hairwash. According to Watt (Dict. Econ. Prod., India,) the most general use to which the seeds are applied in India is for crimping linen. The Dhobis cut one side of the seed and scoop out the kernel then they introduce two fingers into the cavity, and quickly stroke the damp linen forwards with its polished surface. This crimps it beautifully crossways. The seeds are made occasionally into snuff-boxes and other articles, and are often carried long distances by ocean currents.—(*Kew Bulletin*, page 474—No. 10 1911)

J. M. H.

The subject of the preceding note (*Entada scandens*) is a fairly common plant throughout the Malay Peninsula where it is known under the native name of "Akar Beluru." The flowers are borne on spikes 6-10 inches long but are not attractive. The pod which is said to be 1-3 feet long is spirally curved into a mass in the Malay plants, and has the appearance of being far too heavy for so slender a climber, which however, depends on its tendrils for support. There is a model of the fruit in the collection at Raffles Museum.

R. DERRY.

FACTORIES ON PLANTATIONS.

The Selection of a Site.

The selection of a suitable factory site requires, in some countries, considerable thought. On hilly estates, it is customary to select some area as low, while as central, as possible. This generally enables the manager to economise in transport and sometimes to use water power.

On such properties, sites which are swampy, liable to flood, or unhealthy, should be avoided. It is often much cheaper to select a site at some altitude, and pump water up to the factory, than to choose a place convenient only for water and transport. In considering the site in relation to transport, it should be borne in mind that carrying the latex—which may contain more than 50 per cent. of water—to the factory is more expensive than subsequent transport of dry rubber to the nearest cart road. The selection of a site is also partly determined by the accessibility of the area for passengers and cart traffic, proximity to a good, clean supply of water, exposure to wind, and the character of the subsoil.

One difficulty frequently experienced, especially when artificial heating apparatus is not employed, is that of getting a good supply of cool air through the building. This defect is often due to the site not being at a sufficient altitude and to the building being closely surrounded by forest trees of the Hevea type.

Types of Factories Required.

The type of factory to be erected depends upon many conditions, such as the amount of the crop and the methods of curing and washing.

In order to meet crop requirements, care should be taken to ensure that extensions can be easily and economically made from time to time. This is particularly the case where small and similar acreages come into bearing regularly each year for many years in succession. Where the whole of the area is in bearing, the building need not provide for extensions to the same degree, though an annual increase in yield per acre must be allowed for.

The method of curing also has a bearing on the type of factory required. If vacuum driers are used, the size of the factory can be reduced. If artificial heating apparatus is provided the rubber is dried more quickly, and less space is therefore required in the curing section. The installation of heating apparatus, fans, etc., generally necessitate the erection of a two-storey building. Smoking must also be considered, though in many cases a separate building is erected for this phase of the curing process. Frequently, however, the rubber is smoked, while being cured, in a part of the factory permanently set aside for this work.

The kind of washing machine and position of shafting must also be considered in the erection of the walls and floor of a factory. There are some washing machines which have double or treble the working capacity of others, and which demand comparatively less space. Shafting, if overhead, may require wall brackets, which frequently necessitate an entirely different construction. Floor shafting, on the other hand, may be erected more or less irrespective of the materials used in the construction of the building.

Type Now Used on Plantations.

Though in the types of factories now used on plantations there is considerable variation, there is some ground for hoping that standardisation will ultimately be recognised. If rubber plantation factories were standardised, the cost would be appreciably lessened, and additions more easily made. A width of forty feet, with bays ten feet, has been suggested (Davidson, Souvenir, I. R. J.) as the standard to adopt.

On Eastern estates the factories are either: (1) entirely on ground floor, (2) two-storeyed (or more) throughout, or (3) two-storeyed only in the curing section. They are provided with a space for the engines inside the factory, or a separate building adjoining the factory is reserved as the power station.

Materials Used in Construction.

Most factories are steel-framed and covered with galvanized corrugated-iron sheets. Where the roof is not provided with a timber ceiling, the air is apt to get very warm in the tropics. The sides, or walls, are usually made of corrugated-iron sheets, similar to those used for the roof. On some estates timber is sometimes favoured, in which case it is advisable to use wood which has been impregnated with creosote, in order to preserve it against the attacks of white ants. Brick walls, between the iron columns, are not often erected, though they are always cool, durable, and neat.

Ventilation of Factories.

Apart from health reasons, there are many others why rubber factories should be well ventilated. Rubber contains a proportion of putrescible matter, and if the air is not kept pure, bacteria may appear in large numbers and lead to deterioration of the rubber during curing. Furthermore, drying is, even in dry weather, expedited if a good draught of fresh air is maintained through the building. The majority of factories rely upon open windows and doors, together with a fan, for their supplies of fresh air; expanded metal, which is so constructed as to allow of air currents, is now used, near the eaves or floor level.

Floors of Factories.

The ground-floor is, for durability and cleanliness, usually made of cement. It is, however, not uncommon to find white ants boring their way through thin layers of cement, and it is therefore necessary to see that this work is properly executed. In order that water may be carried rapidly away from the washing machines and drip racks, channels should be freely provided. The floor requires washing at regular intervals (preferably with water containing some cheap disinfectant) and it is therefore necessary to construct it with a slope of, say, one in eighty, to hasten drying.

Where one-storey buildings are installed with artificial heating apparatus, a timbered floor is often necessary. This may be provided with spaces for the passage of air, and be raised above the level of the ground to enable steam or hot-air pipes to be laid and to create a hot-air chamber in this region.

Light and Windows in Factories.

The bad effect of light on rubber, and the necessity of having abundance of light in the machinery sections, necessitate the adoption of a different arrangement in various parts of the factory. There can hardly be too many windows near the engines and washing mills. These should therefore be provided and constructed so as to open inwards for draught purposes.

In the curing room, however, windows must either be supplied with red glass, or curtains, to stop the chemical rays from reaching the rubber, or with wooden or corrugated iron doors—which can be opened from the inside to allow light to enter during inspection of the rubber. It is necessary that the rubber in the curing room be frequently inspected in order that the development of moulds and tackiness may be arrested in the initial stages; hence the desirability of having even the curing room well supplied with light under control.

Doors and windows should, whenever possible, be made to close on the inside in order that draughts of fresh air can enter the building without check.—(*India Rubber Journal.*)

POTATOES AND JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES FOR PIGS.

" In his valuable work on "Pigs and their Management," Mr. H.W. Potts, Principal of the Hawkesbury College and Experiment Farm, Richmond, New South Wales, gives a chapter on " Crops for Pigs." Amongst the roots and tubers he considers Jerusalem artichokes as a most valuable food. Why this crop has been so much neglected by Queensland pigbreeders is hard to understand, seeing that its cultivation is simple and the yield of tubers considerable.

Concerning roots and tubers generally as pig-food, Mr. Potts says that:—"All these, when fed continuously and exclusively to pigs, have a lowering tendency on the digestive functions, but that this is a matter which, in intelligent hands, can be controlled. The value and importance, he says, of root crops for pigs, particularly in our warm climate, are now widely recognised, in so far as they are used only as a succulent and relishable adjunct to other classes of food, richer in protein, and containing less moisture. A normal nutritive ratio must be maintained, and the success of feeding largely depends on the right interpretation of the balanced ration. We find that many root crops form excellent aids to the standard feeds.

"Amongst the domestic animals, none respond so readily to root crops as pigs. We have to admit that, under some conditions of climate, they are costly crops to raise, as they require large quantities of water. All things being equal, however, they provide a high percentage of digestible dry matter. Their value is chiefly emphasised in making available, during the hot, dry months of summer, and the cold months of winter, a succulent, relishable fodder, when our natural pastures and herbage are dry and scarce.

"Seeing they contain high percentages of water, starches, and sugars, it is essential, in the maintenance of a maximum growth in fattening swine, that they be combined judiciously with cereals, maize, flesh food, lucerne, pollard, skim milk, cowpeas, peas, beans, and other similar foods.

"A too wide nutritive value may create waste and check good growth by preventing the complete digestion of the protein, as well as permitting some of the starches to pass from the body as manure."

On the subject of

Potatoes

as pig food, the author says: "When fed to pigs, potatoes appear to agree with them better than other root crops, particularly when the ration is balanced with barley, maize, or oats and skim milk. The Danes secure very high returns with this class of food. The starchy matter of the potatoes is combined with the protein of the skim milk and cereals to formulate a well-arranged diet. The bacon made from pigs fed on these rations has a notable reputation.

"At the Wisconsin Experiment Station it was ascertained that 1 bushel of maize is equal in food value to 4½ bushels of cooked potatoes. In numerous experiments it was found that pigs always secured better flesh gains by being fed on cooked potatoes in comparison with those given raw.

"The use of potatoes as pig-feed can only be determined by the current market values. When potatoes are low in price, their use as a pig-food is justified; but, where potatoes are grown as a staple crop on the farm, there is always an unmarketable residue, and these can be fed to pigs with advantage. Pork raised solely from potatoes has a tendency to be very fat, and wasteful in cooking. In every instance they must be fed with other foods in which the percentage of protein is prominently high."

Artichokes.

"This is a flowering, perennial plant which has, in the past, been overlooked as a valuable food for pigs. It grows from 6 to 9 feet high, and when in bloom, seen from a distance, the crop looks like one of miniature sunflowers.

"The stalks are frequently used for feeding sheep or conversion into silage, and the tubers afford a palatable and succulent food for pigs. The plant is very persistent in growth, and, if raised, in suitable soil, is difficult to eradicate. Enough tubers, as a rule, are left each year to continue the crop; hence it is wise to set apart a permanent paddock for it, or the odd corners of a farm, or waste places of little value for other crops may be used for growing artichokes.

"The plant is extremely hardy; it resists frost and drought. Whilst the best crops are raised on good mellow loam, profitable yields are secured on stiff clay lands, light sandy or gravelly soils. The land is best suited where the drainage is good; in fact, any soil suitable for potatoes will answer for artichokes. It is a crop that requires little attention when it is established.

"The soil needs thorough cultivation. It should be deeply ploughed about May or June. During the winter it may be harrowed occasionally, lightly reploughed about September, and well manured as if for sweet potatoes. The tubers are then planted by dropping them into furrows 3 ft. apart, with a space of 2 ft. between the tubers. If the sets are small, plant whole, while large ones may be cut. Cover by turning a furrow over them. About 4 cwt. of tubers will plant an acre.

"The crop matures in five months. Should rain fall immediately after planting, the harrow may be run over the land to fine the surface. This should be repeated when the plants are about 4 in. high. It checks evaporation, destroys, weeds, and will not injure the crop. Later on, the cultivator should be kept moving between the rows about once a month.

"When the crop flowers and the tops droop and die, about April or May, it is ready for harvesting. The average yield will be from 7 to 8 tons per acre."

"Two varieties were tested at Hawkesbury College, and gave the following results:—

Jerusalem White	9 tons 1 cwt. per acre.
Jerusalem Pink	6 tons 16 cwt. per acre.

"For feeding pigs it is best to turn them into the crop to root out the tubers. It must be remembered that, where it is desired to continue the crop, the pigs should be removed before all the tubers are eaten.

"Few foods are more relished by pigs. The tuber in the raw state is very nutritious, more especially for pregnant sows, and also sows reduced in weight and condition after suckling and weaning big litters.

"This class of food acts as a diuretic, or promotes a healthy action of the kidneys in secreting urine; it relieves constipation and stimulates liver function. One acre will support twenty sows from four to six months. Young growing pigs evidence considerable growth on being fed with them for a short period. The exercise obtained in harvesting or rooting up the tubers has a beneficial influence. It is especially notable that artichokes are very digestible.

"The outcome of a number of tests goes to show that, for fattening purposes, these tubers must be given with grain, and have a similar result to feeding with ordinary potatoes; 325 lbs. of wheat fed with 820 lbs. of artichokes gave 100 lbs. increase. The average composition of the artichokes is shown here in contrast with the potato":—

	Water.	Ash.	Protein.	Carbo hydrates.	Fat.	Nutritive Value.
Artichoke ...	79.5	1.0	2.4	16.7	0.2	1 : 7
Potato ..	78.9	1.0	2.1	17.9	0.1	1 : 8.6

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

The culture of Jerusalem Artichokes (*Helianthus tuberosum*) has long been neglected in the Malay Peninsula. It is difficult to imagine why this should be so as their cultivation is of the easiest. Beyond deep changkoling of the soil and the keeping down of weeds, little further attention is required.

The tubers are used as a vegetable, sometimes as a dish but more usually for flavouring purposes. They are very popular with many Europeans, and as good vegetables are difficult to obtain, this plant ought to be more widely cultivated than it is at present. Plants will grow in almost any situation but the best results and largest tubers are obtained when they receive plenty of room and liberal treatment. Deeply changkol the soil and add to it a little well decayed cow manure about a fortnight before planting. Avoid using horse manure for various reasons.

The roots or tubers are planted in rows 2 feet apart and it is often as well to shade the plants when the leafshoots first appear. The stems do not grow to the height they do in Europe but they usually produce flowers, which is the exception in England. When the plants are about four feet high (usually their full height) the leaves wither and die. It is then that the tubers are in an edible condition.

When artichokes are grown as a vegetable for European consumption, it is not advisable to plant up a large area at once as the resultant tubers soon become discoloured and uneatable if lifted and stored, and if left in the ground for very long they would commence to sprout again. If a small bed is planted with tubers at the above mentioned distances and three weeks are allowed to elapse between each successive planting, a continuous supply of fresh tubers can be obtained. It usually takes from three months from the time the tubers are planted until the next crop is available.

The plant is really a Canadian sun flower.

J. W. A.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Euphorbia pulcherrima or, as it is commonly called, Poinsettia pulcherrima is a plant frequently met with in the East. Its beauty does not so much reside in the flowers as in the bracts with which they are surrounded. It may be successfully grown in tubs or large pots, and small plants are admirably adapted for table decoration.

Owing to the amount of latex which exudes when a shoot is cut, the propagation of this plant is attended with considerable difficulty. It is practically useless to attempt to strike newly made cuttings, as the greater percentage will shrivel and die. Cuttings of Poinsettia, and this applies to many other lacticiferous plants, require to be slightly dried before they are inserted. Remove the shoots which can be spared from a plant and allow them to lie for about a fortnight in a shady, dry situation. The soft, sappy, useless shoots will immediately shrivel but the firmer wood at the base of the shoots remains sound. At the end of about a fortnight cuttings can be made and inserted in pots.

The size of the cuttings should be about four inches and it is essential that the base of the cutting be cut slightly below a node or bud, *i.e.*, where the stem is solid. The internodes or other parts of the stem are hollow and the shoot has generally to rot away until a solid piece of stem is reached. As may readily be imagined it is a matter of considerable difficulty to arrest the growth of this rot.

Insert the cuttings in six inch pots using a sandy compost. Cuttings root much more readily when placed round the side of a pot so that only four or five should be inserted round the side of the above mentioned size of pot. Until the cuttings are rooted, the soil requires to be kept slightly drier than is usually the case with other plants. Pot off singly into small pots and provide the same treatment afforded other plants of a like nature.

J. W. A.

EXPORTS TELEGRAM TO EUROPE AND AMERICA.

			Wired.	
	Steamers.		Jan. 15 Tons.	Jan. 31 Tons.
Tin	Singapore & Penang to	U. Kingdom &/or	1,276	1,192
Do.	do.	U. S. A.	335	816
Do.	do	Continent	250	128
Gambier	Singapore	Glasgow	...	...
Do.	do.	London	35	10
Do.	do.	Liverpool	300	...
Do.	do.	U. K. &/or Continent	125	275
Cube Gambier	do.	United Kingdom	30	10
Black Pepper	do.	do.	10	...
Do.	Penang	do.	...	...
White Pepper	Singapore	do.	10	95
Do.	Penang	do.	...	...
Pearl Sago	Singapore	do.	5	15
Sago Flour	do.	London	150	175
Do.	do.	Liverpool	975	...
Do.	do.	Glasgow	...	50
Tapioca Flake	Singapore	United Kingdom	80	85
Tapioca Pearl & Bullet	do.	do.	190	75
Para Rubber	Straits & Malaya	do.	550	625
Gutta Percha	Singapore	do.	35	40
Buffalo hides	do.	do.	290	...
Pineapples	do.	do.	14.500	8,000
Gambier	do.	U. S. A.	225	85
Cube Gambier	do.	do.	30	80
Black Pepper	do.	do.	...	45
Do.	Penang	do.	...	20
White Pepper	Singapore	do.	35	70
Do.	Penang	do.	...	5
Tapioca Pearl	Singapore	do.	...	...
Nutmegs	Singapore & Penang	do.	9	22
Sago Flour	Singapore	do.	125	100
Pineapples	do.	do.	2,750	1,000
Do.	do.	Continent	2,750	2,500
Gambier	do.	South Continent	160	...
Do.	do.	North Continent	250	30
Cube Gambier	do.	Continent	45	30
Black Pepper	do.	South Continent	80	25
Do.	do.	North do.	15	25
Do.	Penang	South do.	10	20
Do	do.	North do.	...	...
White Pepper	Singapore	South do.	10	...
Do.	do.	North do.	50	20
Do.	Penang	South do.	10	5
Do.	do.	North do.	...	5

			Wired.	
	Steamers.		Jan. 15 Tons.	Jan. 31 Tons.
Copra	Singapore & Penang	Marseilles	400	800
Do.	do.	Odessa	100	280
Do.	do.	Other South Continent	600	...
Do.	do	North Continent	880	1,275
Sago Flour	Singapore	Continent	1,500	825
Tapioca Flake	do.	do.	95	55
Do. Pearl	do.	do.	35	15
Do. Flake	do.	U. S. A.	...	...
Do. do.	Penang	U. K.	...	50
Do. Pearl & Bullet	do.	do.	150	85
Do. Flake	do.	U. S. A.	...	...
Do. Pearl	do.	do.	25	350
Do. Flake	do.	Continent	10	...
Do. Pearl	do.	do.	75	270
Copra	Singapore & Penang	England	150	...
Gutta Percha	Singapore	Continent	75	50
Tons Gambier ...	...	...	100	1,050
„ B. Pepper			...	270
Para Rubber	Straits and Malaya	U. S. A.	25	80
Do.	do.	Continent	55	55

SINGAPORE MARKET REPORT.

January, 1912.

	Tons.	Highest	Lowest.
Copra	4,237	$10.85	$10.00
Gambier Bale	1,150	10.50	10.10
„ Cube No. 1 & 2 ...	398	16.00	13.50
Gutta Percha 1st quality ...	...	275.00	200.00
„ medium ...	...	140.00	90.00
„ lower ...	...	70.00	17.00
Gutta Jelotong	...	9.87½	8.25
Nutmegs 110s.	...	25.00	24.00
„ 80s.	...	27.00	26.00
Black Pepper	270	23.00	21.00
White „	149	34.00	30.50
Sago Pearl, small	181	5.40	5.30
„ Flour No. 1	5,173	4.30	4.15
„ „ No. 2	979	1.60	1.35
Tapioca Flake, small ...	578	9.10	8.90
„ Pearl „ ...	129	11.00	7.60
„ „ medium ...	267	9.10	8.50
Tin	2,410	96.45	92.00

PERAK.

Abstract of Meteorological Readings in the various Districts of the State of Perak for the month of November, 1911.

DISTRICT.	Mean Barometrical Pressure at 32° Fah.	Maximum in Sun.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETER.				Prevailing Direction of Winds.	Total Rainfall.	Greatest Rainfall during 24 hours.
			Mean Dry Bulb.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Vapour Tension.	Dew Point.	Humidity.			
Taiping	...	105	79.35	91	70	21	76.09	856	...	87	...	23.24	2 56
Kua'a Kangsar	...	...	78.45	93	69	24	75.08	826	...	86	...	10.03	4.71
Batu Gajah	...	95	79.81	90	71	19	76.46	867	...	87	...	13.43	2.33
Gopeng	...	...	78.88	90	68	22	74.71	807	...	82	...	15.38	4.19
Ipoh	...	...	80.29	91	70	21	75.78	830	...	80	...	8 52	1.62
Kampar	...	...	79.31	91	70	21	75 99	853	...	86	...	15.20	3.00
Telok Anson	...	...	79.64	93	71	22	76.47	869	...	87	...	14.03	3.20
Tapah	...	...	79.12	91	68	23	75.89	851	...	86	...	22.08	2.98
Parit Buntar	...	...	80.60	88	71	17	76.15	844	...	82	...	11.00	2.53
Bagan Serai	...	...	80.61	89	71	18	76.87	874	...	85	...	13.36	2.40
Selama	...	...	79.31	94	70	24	75.39	827	...	84	...	22.30	4.69
Lenggong	...	...	78.93	89	70	19	75.51	840	...	86	...	12.29	2.30
Tanjong Malim	...	...	80.17	92	69	23	77.24	897	...	89	...	9.93	1.77
Grit	...	...	77.34	91	67	24	73.55	779	...	84	...	9.01	1.84
Klian Intan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.24	1.73
Pulau Bangkor Laut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.14	1.78
Kuala Kurau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.59	1.49
The Cottage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.33	3.78
Maxwell's Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	19.11	4.23

Office of the Senior Medical Offcer,
Taiping, 14th December, 1911.

S. C. G. Fox,
Senior Medical Officer.

PERAK.

Abstract of Meteorological Readings in the various Districts of the State of Perak for the month of December, 1911.

DISTRICT.	Mean Barometrical Pressure at 32° Fah.	Maximum in Sun.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETER.				Prevailing Direction of Winds.	Total Rainfall.	Greatest Rainfall during 24 hours.
			Mean Dry Bulb.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Vapour Tension.	Dew Point.	Humidity.			
Taiping	...	105	80.11	91	70	21	76.43	863	...	85	...	18.97	3.48
Kuala Kangsar	...	...	78.89	91	69	22	75.42	837	...	88	...	9.97	2.62
Batu Gajah	...	96	81.08	91	71	20	76.30	845	...	80	...	12.79	2.40
Gopeng	...	...	78.98	90	69	21	74.59	799	...	82	...	13.22	2.02
Ipoh	...	...	80.98	93	71	22	76.57	856	...	82	...	10 62	1.93
Kampar	...	...	79.84	90	70	20	75.87	842	...	84	...	17.01	4.62
Telok Anson	...	...	80.50	93	70	23	76.77	875	...	85	...	16.57	3.55
Tapah	...	...	79.36	91	68	23	75.90	852	...	86	...	25.11	5.91
Parit-Buntar	...	...	80.63	88	71	17	76.28	848	...	82	...	6.66	1.96
Bagan Serai	...	...	80.94	91	70	21	76.81	868	...	82	...	10.72	4.86
Selama	...	...	79.97	92	70	22	75.27	813	...	80	...	9.00	2.68
Lenggong	...	...	78.52	91	69	22	75.08	825	...	86	...	6.88	1.90
Tanjong Malim	...	...	79.72	92	69	23	76 82	885	...	89	...	12.09	2 67
Grit	...	...	76.69	92	66	26	72.78	756	...	84	...	11.80	3.37
Klian Intan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.40	1.95
Pulau Pangkor Laut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.46	1.87
Kuala Kurau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.96	2.40
The Cottage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.02	1.78
Maxwell's Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.11	2 20

OFFICE OF THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER,
TAIPING, 19th January, 1912.

S. C. G. FOX,
Senior Medical Officer.

SELANGOR.

Abstract of Meteorological Readings in the various Districts of the State of Selangor for the month of November, 1911.

DISTRICT.	Mean Barometrical Pressure at 32° Fah.	Maximum in Sun.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETER.				Prevailing Direction of Winds.	Total Rainfall.	Greatest Rainfall during 24 hours.
			Mean Dry Bulb.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Vapour Tension.	Dew Point.	Humidity.			
General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur ...	29.897	144.3	81.1	85.4	73.2	12.2	76 1	81.0	72.8	76	Calm.	12.25	2.46
Prisons " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.09	2.10
District Hospital "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.59	2.38
" Klang	...	...	...	88.8	69.9	18.9	...	...	...	...	...	13.51	3.81
" Kuala Langat ...	...	...	...	85.9	73.7	12.2	...	...	...	...	...	9.98	2.95
" Kajang	...	...	...	85.1	74.9	10.2	...	...	...	...	...	11.56	2.18
" Kuala Selangor ...	...	...	...	86 9	71.6	15.3	...	...	...	...	...	4.80	1.05
" Kuala Kubu	...	...	...	89.8	70.5	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	17.94	3 90
" Serendah	...	...	...	92.1	70.3	21.8	...	...	...	...	...	14.68	2.06
" Rawang	...	...	...	90.9	72.4	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	13.43	2.08
Sabak Bernan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.47	1.88

OFFICE OF THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER,
KUALA LUMPUR, 3rd Jan., 1912.

G. D. FREER,
Senior Medical Officer,
Selangor, Negri Sembilan & Pahang.

KELANTAN.

Abstract of Meteorological Readings in Kelantan for the Month of November, 1911.

DISTRICT.	Mean Barometrical Pressure at 32° Fah.	Mean Maximum in Sun.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETER.				Prevailing Direction of Winds.	Total Rainfall.	Greatest Rainfall during 4 hours.
			Mean Dry Bulb.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean Range.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Vapour Tension.	Dew Point.	Humidity.			
	° *F.*	° *F.*	° *F.*	° *F.*	° *F.*	° *F.*	° *F.*	° *F.*	° *F.*	%		Ins.	Ins.
Kota Bharu	...	142.0	78.4	81.88	74.03	7.85	76.2	.857	74.6	89.4	...	48.43	10.68
Kuala Lebir	...	...	75.8	83.9	72.4	11.5	74.5	.832	73.7	93.3	...	28.27	4.59
Kuala Kelantan	...	...	...	80.33	74.26	6.07	...	...	...	...	...	44.07	8.79
Kuala Pahi	...	...	...	80.76	72.53	8.23	...	...	...	...	...	23.54	3.55
Kuala Vai Estate	...	...	...	80.53	72.70	7.83	...	...	...	...	...	31.71	6.12
Taku Plantation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.79	4.10
Kenneth Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.67	6.51
Pasir Jinggi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.04	3.76
Chaning Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.76	3.55
Pasir Gajah Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.66	6.54
Pasir Besar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.96	6.75
Pasir Puteh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.37	8·37

RESIDENCY SURGEON'S OFFICE,
KOTA BHARU, 28th November, 1911.

JOHN. D. GIMLETTE.
Residency Surgeon, **Kelantan.**

KELANTAN.

Abstract of Meteorological Readings in Kelantan for the month of December, 1911.

DISTRICT.	Mean Barometrical Pressure at 32° F.	Mean Maximum in Sun.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETER.				Prevailing direction of winds.	Total rainfall.	Greatest rainfall during 24 hours.
			Mean Dry Bulb.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean Range.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Vapour Tension.	Dew Point.	Humidity.			
	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	%		Ins.	Ins.
Kota Bharu	...	148.0	77.5	81.22	73.77	7.45	75.6	.829	73.6	89.4	...	50.72	11.05
Kuala Lebir	...	...	74.9	83.6	72.00	11.5	73.9	.810	72.9	83.4	...	23.55	4.30
Kuala Kelantan	...	...	...	79.93	74.16	5.77	...	...	...	...	...	47.95	11.39
Kuala Val	...	...	...	79.32	72.25	7.06	...	...	...	...	...	25.71	3 95
Kuala Pahi	...	...	...	80.00	71.83	8.17	...	...	...	...	...	23.49	2.86
Taku Plantation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 64	3.57
Pasir Besar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.16	6.80
Kenneth Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.90	5.85
Chaning Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.35	3.83
Pasir Jinggi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.40	3 68

RESIDENCY SURGEON'S OFFICE,
KOTA BHARU, 20th January, 1912.

JOHN D. GIMLETTE,
Residency Surgeon, **Kelantan.**

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

Abstract of Meteorological Readings in the various Districts of the State of Negri Sembilan for the month of October, 1911.

DISTRICT.	Mean Barometrical Pressure at 32° Fah.	Maximum in Sun.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETER.				Prevailing Direction of Winds.	Total Rainfall.	Greatest Rainfall during 24 hours.
			Mean Dry Bulb.	Maximum	Minimum.	Range.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Vapour Tension.	Dew Point.	Humidity.			
General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur	29.898	145.0	79.5	88.8	72.6	16.2	76.0	0.832	73.6	82	Calm	16.77	8.17
Pudoh Gaol ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.26	3 27
District Hospital ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.20	4.09
,, ,, Klang	...	...	...	88.3	70.8	18.0	...	...	...	...	...	13.05	3.63
,, ,, Kuala Langat	...	...	...	85.9	73.4	12.5	...	...	...	...	...	9.56	1.95
,, ,, Kajang	...	...	...	84.4	74.9	9.5	...	...	...	...	...	15.34	2.88
,, ,, Kuala Selangor	...	...	...	86 2	72.2	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	13.35	2.90
,, ,, Kuala Kubu	...	...	...	89.4	70.5	18.9	...	...	...	...	...	19.63	2 78
,, ,, Serendah	...	...	...	91.4	70.5	20.9	...	...	...	...	...	19.72	2.54
,, ,, Rawang	...	...	...	90.7	72 8	17.9	...	...	...	...	...	14.77	1.89
Sabah Bernam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.25	2.85

A. J. McCLOSKY,
Ag. Senior Medical Officer,
Selangor, Negri Sembilan & Pahang.

OFFICE OF THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER,
KUALA LUMPUR, 14th Dec., 1911.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

Abstract of Meteorological Readings in the various Districts of the State of Negri Sembilan for the month of November, 1911.

DISTRICT.	Mean Barometrical Pressure at 32° Fah.	Maximum in Sun.	Temperature.				Hygrometer.				Prevailing Direction of Winds.	Total Rainfall.	Greatest Rainfall during 24 hours.
			Mean Dry Bulb.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Vapour Tension.	Dew Point.	Humidity.			
District Hospital, Seremban	...	14.59	79.6	87.1	71.8	15.3	76.9	.874	75.1	85	N. W.	8.77	1.45
,, ,, Kuala Pilah	...	...	78.5	87.1	71.9	15.2	75.3	.819	73.2	84	...	10.90	3.14
,, ,, Mantin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.05	1.65
,, ,, Jelebu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.67	1.82
,, ,, Tampin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.43	3.72
,, ,, Port Dickson	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.39	1.65
Beri-beri Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.83	2.56

Office of the Senior Medical Officer,

Kuala Lumpur, 3rd Jan., 1911.

G. D. Freer,

Selangor, Negri Sembilan & Pahang.

PAHANG.

Abstract of Meteorological Readings in the various Districts of the State of Pahang for the Month of November, 1911.

DISTRICT.	Mean Barometrical Pressure at 32° Fah.	Maximum in Sun.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETER.				Prevailing Direction of Winds.	Total Rainfall.	Greatest Rainfall during 24 hours.
			Mean Dry Bulb.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Vapour Tension.	Dew Point.	Humidity.			
District Hospital, Kuala Lipis	...	...	78.7	85.8	67.9	17.9	75.0	...	...	...	...	11.67	2.00
„ „ Raub	...	...	81.8	90.9	67.6	23.3	72.8	...	...	...	...	18.76	2.19
„ „ Bentong	...	...	80.2	88.3	71.2	17.1	75.0	...	...	...	...	19.64	3.80
„ „ Pekan	...	...	79.3	85.2	72.7	12.5	76.3	...	...	...	...	18.44	2.72
„ „ Kuantan	...	...	78.1	87.3	71.1	16.2	76.2	...	...	...	...	19.41	2.81
Dispensary, Temerloh	...	...	...	88.1	66.1	22.0	...	...	...	...	...	10.21	2.10
Sungei Lembeng	...	...	...	85.5	72.5	13.0	...	...	...	...	...	18.99	3.23
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OFFICE OF THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER,
KUALA LUMPUR, 2nd January, 1912.

G. D. FREER,
Senior Medical Officer,
Selangor, Negri Sembilan & Pahang.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF MALAYA.

Held at 10.15 a.m. on January 7th, 1912, at the Selangor Club, Kuala Lumpur.

Present:

MR. E. B. SKINNER, Chairman.
MR. H. C. E. ZACHARIAS, Secretary.
MR. W. G. DOBSON, Legal Adviser.

and the following delegates:—

From Kuala Lumpur District Planters' Association:—Messrs. F. G. Harvey, H. F. Dupuis, A. J. Fox.

„ Klang District Planters' Association:—Messrs. J. Gibson, E. B. Prior, C. A. Buxton.

„ Kuala Langat District Planters' Association:—Messrs. E. Macfadyen, F. J. Dupuis.

„ Johore Planters' Association:—Mr. H. E. Burgess.

„ Taiping Planters' Association:—Mr. E. R. Salisbury.

„ Batu Tiga District Planters' Association:—Mr. H. L Jarvis.

„ Negri Sembilan Planters' Association:—Mr. A. Dupuis Brown.

„ Kapar District Planters' Association:—Mr. E. D. King Harman

and the following visitors:—

Messrs. L. Lewton-Brain, Director of Agriculture, J. Rea, C. K. Harrison, L. Morecambe.

1. The Notice convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the previous meeting are taken as read, and on the motion of Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Fox, confirmed.

2. Quarantine.

The Secretary reads the following letter:—

Kuala Lumpur, 23rd November, 1911.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that plans are being prepared for a quarantine station to supplement the accomodation at Pulau Jerejak which has been found to be quite inadequate. It is suggested that the site of the new Station should be at Port Swettenham but before coming to a final decision on the subject I should like to ascertain the views of the Planting Community who are directly interested in this matter, and I would suggest that a small Committee of the Planters' Association of Malaya should meet me in consultation with the Principal Medical Officer and Director of Public Works with a view to discussing the plans and site.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) E. L. BROOKMAN,
Chief Secretary, F.M.S.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association of Malaya,
Kuala Lumpur.

The Secretary reports that on December 3rd a deputation, consisting of Messrs. E. B. Skinner, E. B. Prior, F. G. Harvey, Dr. Watson, Macfadyen and H. C. E. Zacharias, met the Chief Secretary at Carcosa, Dr. Sansom, Mr. E. G. Broadrick and Mr. J. Trump being also present; that the site and plans of the prepared Quarantine Camp at Port Swettenham were discussed; and that a unanimous agreement on all points was arrived at.

Mr. E. B. Prior says the permanent quarantine camp, the Government had decided to construct at Port Swettenham, would be under the control of the Principal Medical Officer, Dr. Sansom, who had a large experience of quarantine camps in other parts of the world. He would therefore suggest that H. E. the High Commissioner be asked that the control of the quarantine camp at Pulau Jerejak be also under the control of the F.M.S.

The Chairman agrees with Mr. Prior regarding the quarantine camp at Penang, but said the great difficulty was that Pulau Jerejak belonged to the Colony, but he had already suggested that the F.M.S., should take a lease of the land, to get over the difficulty.

Mr. Macfadyen says the Port Swettenham camp was really the outcome of a sort of compromise; the Association asked that the Pulau Jerejak camp be placed under F.M.S. control; the Government could not see their way to do so and as an alternative consented to the Port Swettenham camp being built.

Mr. Prior: Hardly an alternative, Port Swettenham camp was an absolute necessity.

The Chairman's suggestion is embodied in Mr. Prior's motion, which is carried.

The Secretary reads the following correspondence, which is noted with satisfaction:

Kuala Lumpur, 6th December, 1911.

Principal Medical Officer,
Kuala Lumpur.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose for your information copy of minutes of this Association, held on October 29th and would draw your attention to the last but two paragraphs on page 5.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) A. C. E. ZACHARIAS,
Secretary.

1251/1911 Kuala Lumpur, 7th December, 1911.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of December 6th, 1911, enclosing copy of the minutes of a meeting of your Association held on October 29th, 1911. I have noted the suggestion made by the Chairman in the paragraph on page 5 and I shall have much pleasure in meeting with the wishes of your Association.

I have, etc.
(Sd.) C. L. SANSOM,
Principal Medical Officer, F.M.S.

The Secretary,
The Planters' Association of Malaya,
Kuala Lumpur.

3. Chinese Labour.

The Secretary reports that since the last meeting the Government had issued a notification that all Indentured Chinese Sinkeh labour would have to cease on July 1st, 1914. The Sub-Committee had not yet been convened and he was trying to arrange for them to meet the Protector of Labour and the Secretary of Chinese Affairs.

Mr. Jarvis would take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the meeting the exhorbitant wages paid at present to Chinese tappers, who in his district made as much as $1.20 a day, if he tapped 400 trees. He would propose—"That all Constituent Associations be circularized, to find out the rates paid to Chinese tappers with the object of endeavouring to standardize rates."

Mr. Gibson seconds the proposition.

Mr. Skinner considers the matter a purely local one and points out that conditions differ on different estates even in one and the same district.

Mr. Harvey thinks it more to the purpose if the employers of Chinese tappers were to meet and arrange these matters amongst themselves.

The motion is then put to the meeting and declared carried.

4. Javanese Labour.

The Secretary reads the following report, as received from Mr. H. J. Cooper on behalf of the Sub-Committee appointed.

The Secretary.
Planters' Association of Malaya.

Sir,—We, the members of the Sub-Committee appointed to enquire into the question of recruiting Javanese coolies have the honour to report:—

We were unable to arrange a meeting till the 3rd of December, when we met in Singapore and the same day had an interview with the Consul General for the Netherlands Indies and the Vice Consul.

We explained to the Consul at some length that our objects were to facilitate the importation of Javanese coolies, to reduce the cost by doing away with the middle-man's profit and also to secure a better class of labourer than many supplied by the present agents.

The Consul General received us very favourably and enquired from us the details of the present system for the recruiting of Indian labourers and the regulations of the Immigration Department. He advised us to see the authorities in Java as soon as possible and to take with us a detailed statement of the Indian Immigration system and copies of the enactments in force. It was possible that a similar system might be approved by the Dutch Government, but this could not be for some considerable time as it would mean the revision of all the existing enactments.

He then referred to the present system in Java by which certain firms were allowed to recruit coolies from the agricultural districts and said that he had no doubt that if we were to open an agency of our own in Java, in charge of approved persons, his Government would grant a licence, and we could then send out our own recruiters who would be registered at this agency and work under its supervision, more or less on the lines of the Madura Co. in India, but of course the coolies would be under the present system of indenture

The Consul General further advised that it would help us very much if we went to Java accredited by the Government of the Federated Malay States, in the same way as a similar mission under Mr. Carey some years ago.

We thanked the Consul General for his advice and suggestions, and on the 4th saw the Colonial Secretary who said that the High Commissioner would probably have no objection to giving us a letter to the Governor General if he first received an official letter from the Planters' Association of Malaya, appointing us as their delegates and mentioning the object of our mission, and we, therefore, suggest that this letter should be sent at once and that we should go over to Java at the beginning of February.

We need hardly point out that the establishment of some system of free recruiting in Java would be of incalculable benefit to the planters of Malaya, and now that we have received so much encouragement it behoves us to go ahead as quickly as possible and in connection with this the Consul General mentioned to us that the Sumatra planters were already moving in the matter and had sent a deputation.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
H. J. COOPER and
(for Messrs. Maude and Pears,)
MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Chairman draws attention to the fact that no mention is made of the incidence of the expenses of the suggested visit to Java; and that the P.A.M. had no funds to meet this expenditure.

Mr. Gibson thinks every effort should be made to broaden the base of their labour force.

Mr. Macfadyen proposes that the letter referred to by Mr. Cooper be obtained from Government, provided the expenses of the Sub-Committee's visit to Java do not fall on this Association.

Mr. Fox seconds the proposal which is carried unanimously.

5. H. N. Ridley Fund.

The Secretary reports that $300 had been received to date.

The Chairman suggests that sufficient should be collected, enabling them to present a really valuable piece of plate to Mr. Ridley.

The Secretary is instructed to circularize again the various District Associations and to bring up the matter at the subsequent meeting.

6. London Exhibition, 1911.

The Secretary submits the following accounts received from the Under Secretary:

MALAY STATES DEVELOPMENT AGENCY.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE INTERNATIONAL RUBBER EXHIBITION.

RECEIPTS.	£	s	d	PAYMENTS.	£	s	d
Received from Crown Agents for the Colonies	138	16	0	Actual Disbursements as per Schedule B ...	984	3	6
Contributed by Rubber Companies	845	7	6				
	984	3	6		984	3	6

I certify that the above is a correct statement of actual Receipts and Disbursements.

(Sd.) W. T. TAYLOR,
18th August, 1911.

I certify this is a true copy.

(Sd.) H. VANE,
Treasurer, F. M. S.
28th December, 1911.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER EXHIBITION EXPENSES FUND CONTRIBUTIONS.

NAME OF CONTRIBUTORS.	Amount. £	s	d
Bukit Rajah Rubber Company Ltd.	26	13	4
The Selangor Rubber Company Ltd.	50	0	0
Bukit Mertajam Rubber Company Ltd	10	10	0
The Rembia Rubber Estates Ltd.	10	10	0
Shelford Rubber Estate Ltd.	25	0	0
Straits Settlements (Bertam) Rubber Company Ltd.	25	0	0
Batu Caves Rubber Company Ltd.	25	0	0
The Klanang Produce Company Ltd.	25	0	0
The Sungei Salak Rubber Company Ltd.	20	0	0
The Johore Rubber Lands (Malaya) Ltd.	25	0	0
The Penang Sugar Estates Company Ltd.	20	0	0
The Rubana Sugar Estates Ltd.	10	0	0
The Straits Rubber Company Ltd.	20	0	0
Seafield Rubber Company Ltd.	50	0	0
The Carey United Rubber Estates Ltd.	25	0	0
The Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Company Ltd.	50	0	0
Harpenden (Selangor) Rubber Company Ltd.	25	0	0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	117	14	2
The Kapar Para Estates Company Ltd.	25	0	0
The Ulu Rantau Rubber Estates Company Ltd.	10	0	0
The Federated (Selangor) Rubber Company Ltd.	25	0	0
The North Hummock (Selangor) Rubber Company Ltd	25	0	0
The Kuala Selangor Rubber Company Ltd.	25	0	0
The Edinburgh Rubber Estates Selangor Ltd.	25	0	0
The Scottish Malay Rubber Company Ltd.	10	0	0
Riverside (Selangor) Rubber Company Ltd.	10	0	0
The Strathmore Rubber Company Ltd.	5	0	0
The Sungei Kapar Rubber Company Ltd.	25	0	0
The Tremelbye (Selangor) Rubber Company Ltd.	25	0	0
The Batu Tiga (Selangor) Rubber Company Ltd.	25	0	0
The Vallambrosa Rubber Company Ltd.	50	0	0
Total	845	7	6

I certify this is a true copy.

(Sd.) H. VANE,
Treasurer, F. M. S.

28th December, 1911.

B

Payments made by the Malay States Development Agency on account of the representation of British Malaya at the International Rubber Exhibition, Islington.

No.	Date.	Service.	Amount.			Total.		
			£	s	d	£	s	d
9	June 13.	L. H. Taylor, Petty Expenses	0	2	10			
10	15.	Do. do. ...	0	1	9½			
15	20.	Post Office—Postage ...	4	0	0			
15		L. H. Taylor—Tea for Special Typist	0	2	6			
16		L. Wray—Sundry Expenses	1	5	8			
17	21.	T. H. Reid—Postage ...	1	0	0			
17		Post Office do. ...	4	0	0			
18		C. S. S. A. Visitors' book for Exhibition	0	6	0			
19		M. R. Peacock—Postage ...	2	0	0			
20		Do. do. ...	1	0	0			
21		F. J. B. Dykes, Petty Expenses	0	2	0			
25	28.	L. H. Taylor do.	0	13	9			
26		Commissionaires employed at Exhibition June 19th to 25th	5	14	0			
27		Gratuity to Messrs. Pollitzer's men	0	15	0			
28	30.	Gratuities to Waiters at reception	1	12	0			
29		Refreshments provided at reception	21	5	11			
30		Payment on account to Cinematograph operator ...	2	2	0			
31		F. J. B. Dyke's Sundry expenses June	2	9	3	48	12	8½
8	July 1.	Puddicombe and Kay, cleaning stand June 24th to July 1st ...	1	10	0			
9	3.	Commissionaires employed at exhibition, June 26th to July 2nd	7	4	0			
11	6.	H. J. Badcock, mounting exhibits	1	18	6			
12		J. D. Hewett & Co., charges on railway frames ..	2	4	8			
13		Oliver Typewriter Co., Special Typists	5	0	0			
14		Raines & Co., enlarging photographs	35	5	0			
15		Townson and Mercer—Glass jars	1	8	0			
		Carried forward	54	10	2	48	12	8½

No.	Date.		Service.	Amount.			Total.		
				£	s	d	£	s	d
			Brought forward	54	10	2	48	12	8½
18	July	6.	Post Office rent of Telephone	4	0	0			
24		10.	L. H. Taylor, Petty Expenses	0	10	10			
26			Hill Siffken & Co., Invitation cards	7	10	0			
27			Piggott Bros. & Co. Ltd., on account	300	0	0			
32			Pathe Freres Cinematograph Film	18	6	4			
33			Commissionaires employed at exhibition, July 3rd to 9th...	7	4	0			
34			Puddicombe and Kay, cleaning stand to July 7th ...	1	10	0			
35			Lewis and Peat Transport ...	0	2	6			
38		15.	Commissionaires employed at exhibition to July 15th ...	7	4	0			
39			Cinematograph operator, balance of account ...	4	4	0			
40			Puddicombe and Kay, cleaning stand to July 14th ...	1	10	0			
43		17.	T. Cox & Son—Carpentering work	4	3	0			
44			International Rubber Exhibition Tickets	6	8	0			
45			Gratuities to Commissionaires and others	1	6	0			
46		19.	Union Bros., Printing ...	25	10	0			
47			Stroud and Co., Foliage plants	18	0	0			
48			Lanadron Rubber Estates Ltd. Refund insurance ...	1	0	0			
50			L. H. Taylor Petty Expenses	0	9	4			
53		21.	L. Wray do. ...	0	6	6			
54			F. J. B. Dykes do. ...	0	17	4			
56		26.	Agricultural Hall Coy. Electric power Cinematograph...	4	15	0			
57			L. Wray, Hotel Expenses, etc.	15	19	10			
							485	6	10
8	Aug.	12.	The Tella Camera Coy., photographs	1	1	0			
9		14.	International Rubber Exhibition, Banquet Guarantee ...	4	8	7			
10			Piggott Bros. & Co. Ltd., balance of account	182	17	6			
11			W. T. Taylor, Stamps ...	0	2	7			
13			Lanadron Rubber Estates Ltd. Mitchell's Expenses ...	72	0	0			
			Carried forward	260	9	8	533	19	6½

No.	Date.	Service.	Amount. £	s	d	Total. £	s	d
		Brought forward	260	9	8	534	4	6½
25	18.	Executor of Thomas Drew, rent of store	7	10	0			
26		Beck & Pollitzer, accounts ...	113	3	8			
						381	3	4
	☞	Cost of Pamphlets* and post-cards distributed by the F. M. S. Information Agency ...				69	0	7½
		Total ...				984	3	6

I certify this is a true copy

(Sd.) H. Vane,
Treasurer, F. M. S.
28th Dec. 1911.

The Secretary further reports that the total cost of this exhibition had been $14,501.66, as compared with $9,031.92, the cost of the 1909 Exhibition.

The following contributions had been made:

The Government of the Straits Settlements ...	$ 2,000.00
„ F. M. S. ...	4,000.00
Rubber Companies: collected in London, £845 7s. 6d.	7,246.07
„ „ K. Lumpur ...	1,010.64
	$ 14,256.71

leaving a deficiency of $244.95, which had been defrayed by the P. A. M. This sum included $98.35 due by various exhibitors for duty; but the various amounts were so small that he considered it impracticable to recover same.

Mr. Gibson proposes, Mr. Harvey seconds, and it is resolved unanimously, to pass the accounts as above set out and to pay the deficiency of $244.95 out of the funds of the Association.

7. Standing Committee.

Mr. A Dupuis Brown proposes: "That in view of the rapid expansion of the rubber industry and the great importance of keeping the planting community informed of all legislative or other measures which may in any way affect its interests, the P. A. M. appoint a Standing Committee of five from amongst its members in addition to the Chairman and Secretary, to consider such measures and communicate its opinions to the district associations, also to act as a consultative body for dealing with the current work of the P. A. M." and submits the following elaboration of the scheme:

REASONS FOR ITS PROPOSED CREATION.

1. The Meetings of the P. A. M. are held at irregular intervals and in the interim the Secretary has no opportunity of consulting the representatives of the Association.

2. He is, therefore, unable to proceed with negotiations on a given subject until he has received fresh instructions from a subsequent meeting. For this reason such negotiations are likely to be unduly protracted.

3. Under present arrangements the delegates to the P. A. M. are expected to pass very important resolutions, affecting the entire planting community, without any opportunity for mature reflection or for consultation with their respective district associations.

CONSTITUTION.

1. I think the first and chief consideration is to get men who are willing and able to attend the meetings of the standing committee.

2. For this reason I should advocate the appointment of those who live within a fairly easy distance of Kuala Lumpur.

3. At the commencement the standing committee could be formed of 5 of the delegates with power to add to their number, the Chairman and the Secretary of the P. A. M. being *ex-officio* members.

4. The standing committee should meet at least once every month. Additional meetings to be convened on the requisitions of the Secretary of the P.A.M. or of two members of the standing committee.

FUNCTIONS.

1. To consider all draft enactments of the F.M.S. Government and to take steps to call the attention of the P.A.M. delegates to any proposed legislation which is likely to affect the interests of the planting community.

2. To authorise the Secretary of the P.A.M. to continue negotiations and correspondence if in accordance with the policy determined at the meeting of the P.A.M.

3. To sift and prepare the matter intended for discussion at the meetings of the P.A.M.

Mr. Macfadyen is afraid that the creation of this committee would emphasize still further the preponderance of Kuala Lumpur. He would therefore suggest that members from other States be eligible, and if that was agreed to, he had much pleasure in seconding the proposition

Mr. Burgess thinks that Johore would certainly like to be represented.

Mr. Skinner suggests one member for each State.

Mr. Gibson considers, that if the Association found the intervals between meetings too long, a better plan than appointing a committee, which would in a way usurp the rights of delegates, would be to hold meetings of the Association oftener.

Mr. Dupuis Brown says even if the Assoiation did meet twice every month he still thought a standing committee should be formed to boil everything down and prepare it for the Association meetings.

The motion is then put to the meeting and carried by 8—2.

Mr. Dupuis Brown proposes that the Committee be forthwith appointed.

Mr. Gibson is in favour of leaving this over until the Annual General Meeting.

The Meeting decides in favour of Mr. Gibson's suggestion by 9 votes to 5.

8. New York Exposition.

The Secretary submits the following correspondence:—

Malay States Information Agency,
London, E.C., 3rd November, 1911.

Dear Sir,—I beg to forward for the consideration of your Association copy of a letter received from Mr. A. Staines Manders, regarding a Rubber Exhibition to be held in New York in September and October, 1912.

Mr. Staines Manders calls attention to the fact that the charge for space will be 8/4*d.* a square foot as against 4/- a square foot which was charged at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. Other expenses also would probably be higher than in London.

Mr. Staines Manders is very insistent as to the benefits likely to result from Plantation Rubber being made better known in the U.S.A.

I have communicated Mr. Staines Manders' letter to the F.M.S. and to the Straits Governments.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association of Malaya,
Kuala Lumpur.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) W. T. TAYLOR.

London, W.C., 2nd November, 1911.

The Secretary,
Malay States Development Agency,
88, Cannon Street, E.C.

Dear Sir,—I have recently returned from New York, U.S.A., which I visited by invitation of several gentlemen, for the purpose o discussing the matter of a Rubber Exposition in New York. After numerous meetings and on the advice of Mr. Henry C. Pearson, Editor of the "India Rubber World," New York, it was decided to hold an Exhibition under the above title in Sept. of 1912, Mr. Pearson being the active Vice-President, and under the auspices of the International Exposition Company, an incorporate body of New York. All necessary finances for the organisation have been provided and the Exposition will comprise the following sections, and will be one of considerable importance.

1. Crude Rubber—indigenous and plantation.
2. Manufacturers, and Machinery Makers.
3. Kindred Trades.

Mr. Pearson is of opinion that it is a unique opportunity (see his remarks *re* Brazilian rubber) for the producers of plantation rubber to come forward and secure a much larger proportion of the trade of America.

From enquiries I made, and conversations I had with experts I found the one opinion general, *viz.*, that the manufacturers are eager for more knowledge than they now possess regarding plantation rubber. Further, my experience was that they were thirsting for information, and as the "India Rubber Journal" says, the opportunity will not occur again for a while. My advice is that planting countries should take part, though there will be no necessity to make the expensive display they did in London this year. What they require is a good, comprehensive exhibit of plantation rubber, plenty of literature, and above all, a good Representative able to give full information, and to be able to write up a report on the details he received as to the requirements of manufacturers, etc.

The Exposition will be open for ten days; Conferences will be held under the Presidency of Mr. Henry C. Pearson, but no Conference book will be published though full reports will appear in the "India Rubber World," New York.

Indigenous rubber countries will be well represented, and plantation should also. There is no doubt in my mind, and I should not say so unless I believed it, that the prospects for plantation rubber in the States are enormous if it is shown to the manufacturer in a proper way. We shall have the American manufacturers at the Exposition, and those who do not exhibit will be there to seek information regarding plantation rubber as they know all that is possible *re* Brazilian.

The rates for space will be slightly higher than in London but this is counterbalanced by the fact that we lay down the platforms and cover them for exhibitors, so that they only have the fitting up of the stands to do.

I shall be glad if you will kindly take up the matter with your Colony and hoping they will exhibit,

I am, etc.,
(Sd.) A. STAINES MANDERS.
Organising Manager.

Rate for space—$2 (8/4d) per square foot which includes covered platform specially laid for each exhibitor.

H. C. E. Zacharias Esq., New York, November 6th, 1911.
Secy., Planters' Assn. of Malaya,
Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.

Third International Rubber and Allied Trades Exposition.

Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in informing you that the Third International Rubber and Allied Trades Exposition will be held at the New Grand Central Palace, 46th to 47th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, from the 23rd day of September, 1912, to October 3rd, 1912. You will probably remember my name as the organizer of the successful rubber expositions in London in 1908 and 1911. Further particulars will be sent you in due course, and I trust that you will give the exposition your kind support.

Yours very truly,
(Sd.) A. STAINES MANDERS,
Organising Manager.

P. S.—My friend, Mr. Henry C. Pearson, Editor of the "India Rubber World" has very kindly consented to become the Vice-President of the exposition.

No. 3 in 7950/1911. Kuala Lumpur, 12th December, 1911.

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that a Rubber Exhibition will be held in New York in October next and that the Government has under consideration the advisability of arranging for the Federated Malay States to be officially represented. I enclose a copy of a letter which has been received from Mr. A Staines Manders, Organizing Secretary, and I am to enquire what prospect there is of Planters in the Federated Malay States taking part in the Exhibition and what financial support may be expected from them towards defraying the necessary expenses.

2. A letter has been received from Sir. W. Taylor stating that he has been making enquiries as to how the proposal is regarded by the Rubber Growers' Association and others in Great Britain connected with the industry, and he is informed that the proposal has been received with favour generally and that the impression appears to be that Plantation Rubber interests might be benefited.

3. The expenses are likely to be greater than the expense incurred in connection with the recent exhibition in London.

4. If it is decided to take part it is hoped that a good display of exhibits from the Federated Malay States will be guaranteed.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association of Malaya,
Kuala Lumpur.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) F. E. TAYLOR,
Ag. Under-Secretary, F.M.S.

13th December, 1911.

Under-Secretary, F.M.S.
Kuala Lumpur.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter 3/7950 dated yesterday, contents of which I will place on the agenda of our next meeting to be held on the 7th proximo.

I have etc.,
H. C. E. ZACHARIAS,
Secretary.

Mr Harvey: May I suggest the Association be not represented in New York.

Mr. Macfadyen: seconds.

Mr. Gibson: I think the New York Exposition will be fruitful of good results and it will be foolish indeed not to be represented. We know perfectly well that America is a big consumer and is likely to increase, and I think if we made a good show in America it would be to our own benefit. I feel confident of the fact that we have only to get the Yankee to take to using our rubber in real earnest, to see another rubber boom. We have only to show him we can produce goods as good as are produced in other parts of the world. It would be wanting in energy and enterprise if we were not represented.

Mr. Dupuis Brown supports Mr. Gibson's contention.

The Chairman thinks it would be a great pity to decide that the Association be not represented and suggests circularizing the various Planting Companies, to get their views on the subject.

Mr. Macfadyen explains that he had seconded the proposition, not because he thought it undesirable that the Malay Peninsula should be represented, but because he had misgivings that it would be well represented. The last Exhibition in London had strained their resources and he was afraid that contributions might not come forward as readily as was necessary, to get their industry adequately represented.

Mr. Harvey's motion is put to the Meeting and declared lost by by 8—4.

Mr. Gibson then proposes and Mr. Fox seconds that the Secretary communicate with the Government of the F.M.S and S.S. and with the Rubber Growers' Association and solicit their cooperation in the matter.

The motion is carried by 10—2.

9. The Labour Enactment, 1911.

The Secretary informs the meeting that at a meeting of the Taiping Planters Association held on the 8th ultimo the following resolution was passed: "That the Labour Enactment, 1911, be cancelled or at least considerably modified."

He explains that previous to this he had received notice of a motion from Mr. Macfadyen on the same subject and had consequently placed Mr. Macfadyen's motion on the Agenda

Mr. E. Macfadyen, proposing "that this Association strongly deprecates the precipitancy with which the Labourer,s Enactment, 1911, was passed through the Federal Council, said that for a law conferring such wide and far reaching powers upon the executive, the Labour Enactment, 1911, appears to have been passed after only the most perfunctory deliberation. No one would suggest that Government resorted to secrecy in order to faciliate its passage. We are under no delusion as to the real powers of Government in regard to legislation whatever fictions may be maintained about their sharing such powers with Councils or Committees. There may be limits to the powers of Government in administering some of their laws; but in the making of them they are absolute. The burden of my complaint is that Government has no moral right to pass a law such as this, whatever its actual power, without giving members of Council an opportunity to consider its nature and probable effects.

The official apology for a degree of haste admitted to require apology was that the law would only be applied in one instance. Surely this is an aggravation rather than an extenuation of the circumstances. If Government may take an employer into court when they see their way to a conviction; and when they did not, may make a new law to meet his special case, it must be patent that there ceases to be any guarantee for commercial enterprise at all. The whole proceeding appears to be against any right principle. This very instance might be so handled as to do infinite damage to the reputation of our government for fair play; which is one of the chief commercial assets of this country.

I am not concerned to argue that the powers conferred should not, in the peculiar conditions of the labour situtation here, be in existence. My contention is that such powers ought not to be exercised by government officers on the advice of other government officers alone. To remove the labour force from an estate, by a stroke of the pen, is to annihilate that estate as a profit-earning concern; and I urge upon the members of Council to secure the provision of adequate safeguards against the possible misuse of such extreme powers. Whether the necessary safeguard should take the form of a reference to the council itself or to a Committee of the council or to somebody appointed *ad hoc*—is not for me to say: but I do say emphatically that without such a reference, the perpetuation of this enactment would be highly dangerous. If unofficial opinion had to be consulted in some form or other the position of government would be strengthened; the public would be given the security it has a right to demand and it is more than probable that in most cases a resort to extreme measures would be rendered unnecessary by the pressure which might in this way be brought to bear. Some such machinery would have been elaborated, I feel sure, had even 48 hours been allowed on deliberation: and that this could not have been granted, it is impossible to believe, seeing that eight days were allowed to elapse before the powers conferred were made use of I move "that this Association strongly deprecates the precipitancy with which the Labour Enactment, 1911, was passed through Federal Council."

The Chairman thinks every member of that Association would have voted for the Bill after having heard the guarantee of the Government, who were about to redraft the Bill. The conditions of the Tamil labour force on the estate referred to were an absolute disgrace. All the unofficial members of the council objected to the procedure, but it was felt it was not right to vote against the measure after receiving the Government's guarantee that the enactment would only be applied to one group of estates, and that a fresh Bill would be submitted to them at the next Federal Council. He felt confident from what Sir Arthur Young and the Chief Secretary to Government had said that they had every intention of consulting the planting community on the steps they proposed to take in this direction in future.

Mr. Gibson regarded the Government's actions from another standpoint. If this Enactment went home, the man in the street, who had invested his money and did not know exactly the position or conditions of the country where his investmen was, but got to know the Government of that country could turn round and take away the labour of the estates he had invested his money in, it might be the means of bringing about a panic and doing tremendous harm to the rubber industry. Those were the far reaching effects of such an action on the part of the Government and it was the bounden duty of the Association to impress on the Government that such high-handed legislation was intolerable.

He had great pleasure in seconding Mr. Macfadyen's motion.

Mr. Macfadyen's motion is then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

10. Honorary Members.

The Secretary reports that Mr. A. C. Corbetta has applied for Honorary Membership and explains that the present rules do not provide for this.

Mr. F. G. Harvey proposes, Mr. A. J. Fox seconds, and it is agreed to, that a new rule to that effect be drafted and submitted to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

11. Medical Staff on Estates.

The Chairman informs the Meeting that the Government had under consideration a scheme, whereby they would provide all the necessary staff and second same for service on the various estates, as required. This would do away with all the present difficulties the planters were labouring under. The Secretary might write in and find out, how far this matter had progressed.

The Secretary is instructed accordingly.

Mr. Burgess asks for details of the Bailey Memorial Fund.

The Secretary, being unable to give these particulars without reference to his books, is instructed to submit these at the next meeting.

12. Absconding.

Mr. Jarvis asks whether the Enactment making absconding a criminal offence has yet come in force.

The Chairman understands that the Enactment, as originally gazetted, did not meet the views of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that another Bill is in preparation.

13. Indian Labour.

Mr. Harvey enquires whether it is legal for the Indian Immigration Department to demand the discharge of a coolie on tendering themselves a month's wages in lieu of notice.

The Legal Adviser is requested to look into this point and to give his opinion thereon.

Mr. Gibson enquires whether a coolie recruited for an estate from India, but who has worked previously on another estate, is considered to belong to the former or to the latter estate.

The Chairman says that undoubtedly the coolie belonged to the estate who recruited him.

14. Recruiting Commission.

Mr. Gibson suggests that something be done to remove the discrepancy between the amounts paid to kanganies by the various estates for recruiting purposes. Some estates paid their kanganies as much as three and four times as much as others, and it was found these well-paid kanganies stayed at the depôts in India and waited the arrival of other kanganies bringing coolies forward from up country. An equal rate should be authorized by the Immigration Committee and thus prevent this anomaly.

The Chairman recommends that the amount be stated on the licence, and that the Indian Immigration Committee be asked to fix a maximum commission.

15. Sitiawan and Dindings Planters' Association.

The Secretary places on the table the first Annual Report of this Association and is instructed to inform the said Association, in response to private enquiries, that the P.A.M. will greatly welcome the application of this new body.

16. Brussels Exhibition.

The Secretary submits account from Messrs. Lewis and Peat, showing balance still due of $499.37.

17. General.

The Secretary lays on the table copy of By-laws and Regulations of the Selangor Chamber of Commerce Rubber Association.

The Meeting terminates at 12-30 p. m.

H. C. E. ZACHARIAS,
Secretary.

The Planters' Association of Malaya.
In Account with
The Planters' Stores & Agency Co., Ltd.

		Dr.		*Cr.*	
1910.		$	cts.	$	cts.
Aug. 19	To samples of Rubber for Brussels Exhibition (by our London Office)	703	39	..	...
Dec. 31	Antwerp charges	75	17	...	...
1911.					
Jan. 31	By Proceeds of Rubber sent to Exhibition			279	19
	By Balance			499	37
		778	56	778	56
	To balance	499	37		

NOTE OF SALE.

PER s/s "CORMORANT" FROM ANTWERP,

49 lbs.	Block
15 „	Sheet
10 „	Sheet
20 „	Crêpe
20 „	Crêpe
9 „	Crêpe
123 lbs.	at 5/7¾ 14 Dec. 11. Exhibition Samples from Brussels.

THE PLANTERS' STORES & AGENCY CO., LTD.